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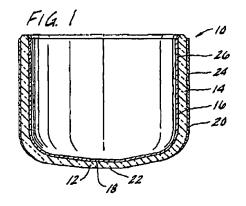
EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

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(54) Crucible for Improved zero dislocation single crystal growth

A crucible in which a semiconductor material is melted and held during a crystal growing process. The crucible includes a body of vitreous silica having a bottom wall and a sidewall formation extending up from the bottom wall and defining a cavity for holding the molten semiconductor material. The sidewall formation has an inner and an outer surface. A first devitrification promoter on the inner surface of the sidewall formation is distributed such that a first layer of substantially devitrified silica is formed on the inner surface of the crucible which is in contact with the moster semiconductor material when the semiconductor material is melted in the crucible during the crystal growing process. A second devitrification promoter on the outer surface of the sidewall formation is distributed such that a second layer of substantially devitrified silica is formed on the outer surface of the crucible when the semiconductor material is melted in the crucible during the crystal growing process. The first substantially dovirriled silica layer is such that it promotes uniform dissolution of the inner surface and in so doing significantly roduces the release of crystalline silica particulates into the molten semiconductor material as a crystal is pulled from the molten semiconductor material. The second substantially devitrified silica layer is such that it reinforces the vitreous silica body.





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Application Number EP 96 30 4342

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XP-002251919

AN - 1988-319477 [45]

AP - JP19870070214 19870326; JP19870070214 19870326; [Based on J63236723]

CPY - SHIN-N

DC - E36 L01 L03 U11

DR - 1666-P 1694-U

FS - CPI:EPI

IC - C03B20/00; C30B15/10; C30B35/00; H01L21/22

MC - E31-P06A L01-A05 L04-D05

- U11-C02A1

M3 - [01] B114 C810 M411 M720 M903 M904 M910 N104 Q452 Q454; R01666-P; 3102-R 1678-D

PA - (SHIN-N) SHIN-ETSU SEKIEI KK

PN - JP63236723 A 19881003 DW198845 004pp

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PR - JP19870070214 19870326

XA - C1988-141160

XIC - C03B-020/00; C30B-015/10; C30B-035/00; H01L-021/22

XP - N1988-242260

AB - J63236723 On the outer surface of the glass prods. contg. 0.2- ppm or less each of Na and K, and OH content 10 ppm or less, is formed a cristobalite crystalline layer using doped impurity as crystallisation nucleus. Opt. the impurity is a trivalent cation. Opt. the cristobalite layer is 10-100 microns thick from the surface.

 USE - For furnace core tubes and crucibles for Si growing single crystals.

- In an example, natural quartz powder was immersed in HF melt in an electric furnace for 10-12 hrs. to obtain prod. contg. 10 ppm or less OH, moulded into a furnace core tube, and heated under (H)Cl gas flow to control Na and K contents to 0.1 ppm or less for each, and Li to 0.3 ppm. An aq. soln. contg. Al ion was coated on the surface of the tube, and heated at 1300 deg.C. for 10-15 hrs. to give a cristobalite layer 10-100 microns thick covering the entire surface of the tube.(0/1)

CN - R01666-P

DRL - 3102-R 1678-D

IW - QUARTZ GLASS PRODUCT SINGLE CRYSTAL GROW CRUCIBLE OUTER SURFACE CRISTOBALITE CRYSTAL

IKW - QUARTZ GLASS PRODUCT SINGLE CRYSTAL GROW CRUCIBLE OUTER SURFACE CRISTOBALITE CRYSTAL

NC - 001

OPD - 1987-03-26

ORD - 1988-10-03

PAW - (SHIN-N) SHIN-ETSU SEKIEI KK

 TI - Quartz glass products for single crystal growing crucibles, etc. have outer surface of cristobalite crystals

INTERNATIONALER RECHERCHENBERICHT

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h es Aktenzeichen PCT/EP 02/02395

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